













# Maine Farmer.

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\$1.50 AFTER 3 MONTHS.

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NEWSPAPER IN MAINE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
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each insertion.

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in Kennebec county.  
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in Eastern Kennebec county.  
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to be more outspoken in its be-  
half than ever.

Sample Copy sent on applica-  
tion.

Try the Maine Farmer for one  
month.

A COURTESHIP IN A GARDEN.

A potato went out on a march  
And sought an onion bed;  
"That's pie for me," observed the squash,  
And all the best turned red.  
"Go away," the onion, weeping, cried,  
"You love I cannot be!"  
The pumpkin he was lawful bride;  
You cantaloupe with me!"

But onward still the tuber came,  
And laid down at her feet;  
"You can't flower by any name;  
And I will swell as wheat;  
And you I've come to see;  
So don't turn up your lovely nose;  
But pinch at with me!"

"I do not carrot all to wed,  
So go, sir, if you please!"  
The modest onion meekly said,  
And "let us, pray, have peace!"  
Go, think that you have never seen  
Myself, or smelled my sigh;  
Too long a maiden I have been  
For favors in your eye!"

"Ah! spare a cuss!" the tuber prayed;  
"My cherrubed bride you'll be!"  
You are the only weeping maid;  
That's current now with me!"  
And as the wily tuber spoke  
He caught her by surprise,  
And, giving her an artichoke,  
Devoured her with his eyes.

The Vermont courts have decided that  
the state cannot compel the railroad to  
sell mileage books at less rate than single  
tickets are sold. This is substantially  
the position taken by the United States  
Supreme Court in the Michigan case.

Statistics show that the consumption  
of sugar per inhabitant is sixty-two  
pounds a year. This seems surprisingly  
large, but when we consider the manifold  
ways where sugar is used we appreciate  
how important an item it is, both to our  
palates and health.

The death of Senator or Gov. Goebel  
in Kentucky still further complicates  
matters there. Two legislatures will  
probably be organized, and then will  
come the election of another U. S. Sen-  
ator, and the fight may be transferred to  
Washington. The whole country is dis-  
graced by such proceedings.

Agriculture punctures what is to him  
the fallacy of farm accounts as usually pre-  
sented and brings out the debtor side in  
strong contrast. Some system of accounts  
is necessary. What shall it be? The  
men who are on the farms for business  
are the ones to decide and the Farmer  
would be pleased to hear from others.

The withdrawal, by England, of all  
claims in relation to the Nicaraguan canal  
will leave this country free to build, own,  
control and operate the same, and it  
looks now as though the decisive steps  
would be taken. Our expansion policy  
is expensive in many ways, and time  
alone can bring adequate returns.

The Pine Tree Federation of Mass., has  
named the first week in July for "Old  
Home," another party the first week in  
September, and it looks as though before  
they get through it will be "Old Home  
Year" unless Gov. Powers comes to the  
front with a suggestive message indi-  
cating the time when the best interests  
of the state will be served as well as those  
of the visitors. There should be no con-  
flict in dates.

The freedom with which men go upon  
the stand and make oath to a statement  
of fact, and within a month as openly and  
under the same oath declare all former  
statements false, does not speak well for  
our regard of law, even if the subject be  
a seat in the U. S. Senate. The amount  
of lying in the Clark bribery case seems  
beyond comprehension. The excuse that  
"this is all politics," in no sense relieves.  
There is a loud call for reform all along  
the line.

Judging by the way the public print is  
being worked to advertise the paper Rev.  
Mr. Sheldon is to conduct, for one week,  
solely upon the basis, "What would Jesus  
do?" the publishers will reap the harvest.  
There is no question, and those who have  
become interested in this man will desire  
to read his story. "The Crucifixion of  
Philip Strong," to be run in the Maine  
Farmer, the first chapter of which will  
appear Feb. 22. It is said to be of far  
greater interest than his other stories,  
and the Farmer is fortunate in being able  
to present it at this time.

There seems to be a craze for pensions  
everywhere, and unless our political par-  
ties set themselves squarely against fur-  
ther extension, the burden will yearly  
increase. Twenty thousand claims have  
already been filed as the outcome of the  
Spanish war, but this promises to be but  
a fraction of the burden when states,  
counties, towns and corporations are  
obliged to retire employees on a pension  
after a given number of years of service.  
In Massachusetts a bill now before the  
House provides that any employee of the  
State in the public service of Jan. 1, 1900,  
who has served continuously 20 years,  
and who is 60 years of age, shall be  
placed upon a retired list with an an-  
nuity not less than 75 per cent of the  
salary at the time of his retirement. An-  
other bill goes further by including in  
similar provisions all employees in the  
public service. In addition to these,  
there are the school teachers' retirement  
fund bill, and the bill for the retirement  
of municipal employees.

Dr. S. G. Smith of the Minnesota State  
University, says that the woman wage  
earner is "a crime against nature." He  
further delivers himself in this wise:  
"Nature intended man to be the pro-  
ducer, woman the consumer. Some  
women, it's true, won't marry. Some  
women should never marry, but you  
can't organize society upon the excep-  
tions to its laws. The healthy woman,  
the woman of the majority, should mar-  
ry, if she can get a husband, and she  
would be much better able to find a hus-  
band if she had not reduced men's wages  
by her industrial competition." There  
seems to be an 'f' here which reminds us  
of the reply once made by an "unappro-  
priated blessing" to an impertinent  
youth who asked her "if she did not  
think it was originally intended that all  
women should have husbands." "Per-  
haps so," she replied, "but like many  
other intentions, it has not been very  
well carried out." Since it is admitted  
that "some women won't marry," what  
would this modern Solomon have the bache-  
lor women do to maintain existence? They  
might go in a body to the poor farm.  
But perhaps he thinks their existence  
is not worth maintaining. Fortunately  
for the single woman, Spartan methods  
have gone out of existence, and the  
superfluous population is no longer  
killed off, nor do we crown girl babies in  
this country as we did in China. Dr. Smith  
should emigrate to the latter country, or  
to India, where social conditions would  
be more to his taste.

This country holds no abler man than  
Dr. Lyman Abbott and in the following  
sentences he sets forth the situation  
before the American citizen in a manner  
before the American citizen in a manner  
to claim attention. He says: "There is  
no longer a question as to whether we  
shall expand or not, but that we have  
already expanded, and the only problem  
is now, what we are to do with our  
new charges. The victories of Dewey  
and of Sampson," he continued, "have  
given us problems from which, if we  
are brave, we shall not run away, and  
which, if we are strong, we will solve."  
He said Washington's advice against  
entangling alliances was given not to  
this country but to a feeble nation of  
only thirteen states, living under en-  
tirely different conditions from those  
of to-day. "Then we were isolated, and  
could get the benefit of our isolation,  
but the ocean steamship and the tele-  
graph have changed all that, and now  
we are intermingled with the world. I  
hold that expansion and imperialism  
are so far from being synonymous as to  
be directly antithetical. In securing  
from the great Powers assurance that  
when China is partitioned we shall still  
preserve our former rights of trade  
there, our secretary of state has secured  
what Great Britain alone could not se-  
cure." As to the proposition in the De-  
claration of Independence, that govern-  
ment rests on the consent of the gov-  
erned, Dr. Abbott said it was only  
"sometimes true," and only as a means  
of getting good government. He said: "It  
is not true unless the governed are cap-  
able of self-government and good govern-  
ment. No man has a right to do what he cannot  
do. His right is limited to his capacity.  
He has no right to do what will impair  
the right of others. Unless he has the  
power of self-control he has no right to  
control others. On the other hand, the

## SPECIAL OFFER.

The remarkable increase in our  
subscription list during the past  
few months is very gratifying, and  
though we have now reached the  
12,000 mark, it is our desire to  
swell the list to 20,000 before  
spring.

With the subscription price at  
only \$1.00 a year, the Maine Farmer  
is giving more live reading  
matter than any other paper, but  
that we may serve our subscrib-  
ers in every way possible, this  
GREAT OFFER is made, to  
remain open for a brief period.

FOR \$1.50 we will send the  
Maine Farmer one year, the Wo-  
man's Home Companion, an ele-  
gant monthly, one year, and the  
Life of Dewey, profusely illustrat-  
ed, a volume of 350 pages; or,

FOR \$1.50 we will send the  
Maine Farmer one year, The  
Housekeeper, one of the best home  
monthlies, one year, and the Buck-  
eye Cook Book, 535 pages.

Here are the greatest offers ever  
made, and they will merit im-  
mediate acceptance. Send in your  
orders and secure these grand pre-  
miums while swelling the influ-  
ence of the agricultural and home  
paper of Maine.

## DON'T DELAY.

principle that government exists for the  
good of the governed is always true, and  
is the central principle of the Declara-  
tion of Independence. The end to be  
attained in all government is self-govern-  
ment, to get the best in control. So the  
object to be obtained in the government  
of our colonies is the development of  
manhood, in order that the people shall  
become capable of self-government.  
The fountain source of good govern-  
ment is a public school system and re-  
ligious freedom, and those two things,  
with public office administered as a  
public trust, and not as a private snap,  
are what we must give to our colonial  
possessions. The speaker expressed his  
belief that the United States has  
men just as able to bear the white man's  
burden as any that England has sent to  
India, and that we are to make the  
whole world American in spirit."

### WRITE A LETTER.

Those who have followed the course of  
events in the celebrated Roberts' case at  
Washington can hardly realize what an  
influence the letters from thousands of  
homes all over the country, have had  
in determining action on the part of in-  
dividual congressmen. Our Representa-  
tives and Senators are human, they have  
their own opinions, but they also know  
they must answer to their constituents.  
The trouble to-day is that while the in-  
dividual voter has his opinion as to action  
upon public matters but very few ever  
think it necessary to write their senator  
and representative at Washington or at  
Augusta. If this were the common prac-  
tice there would be far less call for criti-  
cism over unjust legislation. If a matter  
is pending, or to come up, in which you  
and your interests are affected write  
your representative and senator at once.  
Keep up the correspondence until these  
letters, from every locality, indicate  
clearly the wish and will of the consti-  
tuents. If you want any legislation say  
so openly and promptly.

If the proposed admission of wool  
from the Argentine Republic, without  
duty, touches your pocket write to  
Messrs. Allen, Littlefield, Burleigh  
& Boutelle, and to Senators Hall and Frye.  
This legislation would never have been  
suggested had not somebody else writ-  
ten, and you have just as many rights in  
the case as the other fellow. If you  
favor the bill for pure food which aims  
to check the great fraud resulting from  
the sale of bogus butter, write to Wash-  
ington to your representatives, and urge  
their assistance. If you desire the ex-  
tension of free rural mail delivery say so  
not alone by petition but by that more  
potent factor, personal letters. Get in  
close touch with congressional and leg-  
islative representatives and let them know  
the people have interests at stake and  
a ballot to use. This idea that having  
elected a man to represent us we must  
trust to his judgment is all wrong be-  
cause all the while, other, and often ad-  
verse interests, are at work to modify  
his opinion.

A good politician will always act in  
accordance with the best interests of his  
constituents, but how can he know what  
these are unless the constituents express  
themselves? Pour in the letters touch-  
ing the great national questions which  
affect your interests. If a matter is  
pending and five hundred letters are  
written showing a sincere purpose and  
earnest desire he will know what his  
duty is far better than if left to himself  
in the current of counter interests.

The able gentlemen at Washington  
were sent there by the voters of Maine  
to represent them, but for this repre-  
sentation to be possible the voters must  
be in correspondence with headquarters.  
The same lesson holds with equal force  
in regard to state legislation. Who is to  
represent your interests at Augusta next  
winter and what is his position touching  
the vital questions of economy and re-  
trenchment? Is he pledged to labor for  
equity and justice having your interests  
in mind as well as others? Is he to re-  
present the people of Maine or outside in-  
terests? All will depend upon whether  
the letters are written and set forth the  
situation as the people see and feel it.  
When the listing bill was before the  
Maine legislature, a senator, committed  
to the bill, said in company one day,

"The great drawback is that those who  
need this legislation must stay away  
from the State House and take no inter-  
est in the question. I have had one let-  
ter only asking that this bill pass, and  
yet the great majority of my constituents  
favor it. If I had a hundred letters to  
show it would settle the question."

### PLAY OR STUDY.

At a recent meeting of the Gardiner  
High School directors, a resolution was  
passed forbidding card parties, dances,  
balls, suppers, or entertainments of any  
kind, under the auspices of the school.  
The directors hold that it is impossible  
for the pupils to attend properly to their  
school work when their minds are di-  
verted by these social festivities, and that  
the time spent in preparing for them had  
better be put on their studies.

Principal Nelson of Waterville has  
forbidden his pupils taking part in even-  
ing entertainments for the benefit of  
church or school while attending school,  
because of the positive injury to health  
and detriment to studies.

This is a move in the right direction,  
and parents should everywhere urge and  
uphold similar action. Many a pupil  
has broken down from overwork, so  
called, when it was really over entertain-  
ments that caused the collapse. The  
evenings which should be devoted to  
their studies and homes, are filled with  
social dissipation; and the effort made  
by some ambitious pupils to keep up  
with their class under these circum-  
stances, results in a complete breakdown.

These entertainments are frequently  
gotten up with the excuse that they are  
to raise money for graduation expenses.  
This is all wrong, and to this point the  
Gardiner directors call attention. The  
cost of graduating from our common  
schools should not be made so great as  
to be a hindrance to the poorest pupil.  
That it is often so shows by what false  
standards our modern life is measured.  
The fact that in one of the Kennebec  
cities not long ago, a man was obliged to  
mortgage his house in order that his  
daughter might graduate from the high  
school and "have things like the other  
girls," reveals a condition of affairs  
which sadly needs correction. Fifty  
dollars for graduating expenses is too  
much. This is the fountain head of the  
whole difficulty, and should receive the  
attention of parents, teachers and di-  
rectors.

As for the prolonged evening gayeties,  
it is no old fogey crank which would for-  
bid the young people from enjoying  
themselves. But the care of their health  
should be uppermost. Is there not time  
for the dance, the card party, and the  
ball when these will not conflict with  
school? Time enough for the bright  
eyes to dim and the rosy cheeks to pale  
with midnight hours? They can be  
young but once. Their school days are  
soon over, and in after years many will  
look back with regret upon the time  
which fond but foolish parents allowed  
them to waste in harmful pleasure which  
should have been spent in useful study.

### THE BANQUET IN HONOR OF JUDGE PETERS.

One of the most brilliant affairs which  
ever occurred in the Pine Tree State was  
the banquet given to Judge Peters, the  
retiring Chief Justice of the Maine Su-  
preme Court, by the lawyers of the  
Penobscot bar, which took place at the  
Bangor House on the evening of Feb. 1st.  
The company was made up of the lead-  
ing lawyers and legal lights of the state,  
and was an eloquent testimonial to the  
high esteem in which this Nestor of the  
bar is held by his colleagues.

After an informal reception in the pa-  
rlor, the lawyers adjourned to the ban-  
quet room, and after all were seated,  
Senator Hale appeared with Judge Peters  
on his arm. As the two distinguished  
men approached the head of the tables  
the two seats left vacant for them,  
Senator Hale sprang suddenly upon his  
chair and, waving his hands, called in a  
voice that rang as well in snowbound  
Maine as in the halls of Congress:

"Three cheers for Chief Justice  
Peters!"  
A tempest of cheers arose and contin-  
ued until the toastmaster, Franklin A.  
Wilson, Esq., rapped for order. Attention  
was then given to the excellent menu,  
while Pullen's orchestra behind a screen  
of palms discoursed captivating strains  
which almost set the lawyers into a  
"rag-time walk."

At midnight the after dinner cere-  
monies began with an eloquent speech  
from the toastmaster, breathing the loftiest  
praise of the honored guest of the eve-  
ning, briefly reviewing his noteworthy  
career, and welcoming to the banquet  
the visiting lawyers and speakers of the  
evening.

Then came "the old chief" himself,  
greeted by a storm of cheering which  
continued for many minutes and stand-  
ing there in seeming wonderment at the  
intensity of the enthusiasm. His first  
words were characteristic:

"I have left the bench—but I am sat-  
isfied that the bench has not left me."  
When the renewed cheering had sub-  
sided Judge Peters went into one of his  
delightfully disconnected chats such as  
bar diners always expect from him—not  
a speech by any means but a sort of in-  
formal talk, leaning on the back of a  
chair and picking up personal friends  
through the assembly and making those  
sparkling, helter-skelter comments,  
tinged always with kindness, though  
keen with wit, which have made the re-  
tired chief justice famous as an after-  
dinner speaker.

"The more I think of my retirement,"  
said he, "the more I am convinced that  
I chose a happy point for the ending of  
my judicial career. Only one chief jus-  
tice, Appleton, whose memory is char-  
ming to me, ever sat upon the bench at  
a later period of life than I. I am the  
only New England judge who has ever  
resigned," he said, while the assem-  
bly laughed heartily. Few of us die and  
never resign, they say but sometimes the  
lawyers do die and then the devil has to  
take 'em I suppose.

Then Judge Peters spoke of his work  
on the bench, in a serious vein. He told  
how he had drawn 900 opinions and had  
had but one of them rejected. "And I  
want to say seriously," he said, "that in

my opinions you will find nothing in the  
way of puns or jollity—no jokes or any-  
thing of the sort, and most of them are  
brief though not too brief. "And it has  
always been my aim in drawing opinions  
to smother technicalities every time in  
the interest of what was plainly right  
and justice!"

In closing he said with touching em-  
phasis: "I never expect to see all these  
faces together in one place on this earth  
again. But I agree to meet you all on  
the other side of the River Jordan, and  
if I get there first I'll meet you and wel-  
come you and give you quarters when you  
come!"

Judge Peters was followed by his suc-  
cessor and nephew, Chief Justice Wis-  
well, who said that it must not be sup-  
posed that the members of the supreme  
court looked with feelings of unmix-  
ed pleasure on the occasion which marks  
the retirement from their ranks of their  
former chief. "It is left for us," he  
said, "to carry on the work without his  
aid. His retirement is followed by the  
admiration of the whole state and bar."

Space will not admit of our quoting at  
length from the brilliant and noted in-  
speakers who filled the remainder of the  
evening with their eloquence, but their  
names are sufficient guarantee of the in-  
terest of the occasion. Such men as  
Governor Powers, Senator Hale, Hon.  
Thos. H. Haskell, and Hon. W. P.  
Whitehouse of the Maine Supreme  
Court, Hon. Orville D. Baker of Augus-  
ta, Judge Symonds, and Col. J. F.  
Lynch of the Washington County Bar.  
Letters of regret were read from Hon.  
Thos. B. Reed, Chief Justice Fuller,  
Senator Frye, Judges Webb, Strout,  
Emery and Putnam, Hon. J. W. Brad-  
bury and others. Judge Symonds ex-  
pressed the sentiment of the occasion in  
his eloquent address, only equalled by  
the masterly effort of Judge White-  
house, when he addressed himself to  
Judge Peters with a wealth of powerful  
eloquence in which he expressed the  
love of Maine "for her great judge,  
which shall last until the day of days  
and the stars come."

### OUR STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This well organized and well con-  
ducted institution is a credit to the State  
both in its reformatory and crime pre-  
venting influences as well as its good  
financial management. The annual re-  
port has been submitted showing that  
no deaths have occurred in the school,  
this year, and the health of the boys is  
excellent. This the officials attribute to  
the excellent sanitary conditions. The  
number in the school decreased from  
December 1, 1898, when there were 142  
boys in the school, now there are but  
127.

A steam boiler and electric light plant  
has been established, \$2237.07 being left  
from the State appropriation of \$13,858  
for this purpose. The State appropriated  
\$20,000 for the school, and \$7,575.90 has  
been received from other sources, and  
there is a balance in the treasury of  
\$2616.78.

Superintendent Wentworth says of the  
31 committed to the school during the  
year, 24 were larceny, four for truancy,  
one was an habitual runaway, one was  
for assault, one was for breaking and  
entering.

In relation to the moral conditions of  
the boys it was found that seven had  
intemperate parents, 10 had lost their  
fathers, eight had lost their mothers,  
six had relatives in prison, 12 had step-  
parents, 18 were idle, 12 were neglected,  
18 were truants, 17 were Sabbath break-  
ers, 30 were untruthful, and 17 were  
profane.

### HON. WM. J. BRYAN IN MAINE.

The visit of Hon. W. J. Bryan to Maine  
was made the occasion for a grand ban-  
quet by the leaders of the democratic  
party at Portland. He was accompanied  
by ex-Gov. Algeld of Illinois, and Con-  
gressman Leard of Ohio, both of whom  
spoke at great length at the banquet and  
also at the auditorium. Plates in City  
Hall were laid for 400 and the tables  
were filled. The genial Col. F. W. Pla-  
sted of Augusta, presided at the banquet  
and was particularly happy in introduc-  
ing the speakers. At the auditorium  
several thousand were in attendance and  
the audience was full of enthusiasm.  
Mr. Bryan placed himself squarely upon  
the platform of 1890 and to this he added  
opposition to trusts and necessarily to  
the policy of the present administration.  
The whole affair was a complete success  
and Mr. Bryan made a most favorable  
impression on his listeners.

### A SHEEP CONVENTION.

The growers of sheep on the islands of  
the coast of Washington County pro-  
pose holding a convention to discuss  
questions of breeding, feeding, care, fat-  
tening and preparing for market. At  
present there are about 2000 sheep  
quartered on the islands near this sec-  
tion of the coast, which include Libbey  
Island, The Brothers, Halifax, Petit-Ma-  
bridge, Gardner's and the islands of Mil-  
bridge, and from the good results being  
received there is a prospect of a large in-  
crease in the business.

Mr. Harris of Vermont the well known  
expert feeder whose motto sells for a  
fancy price will be present and also  
Sec'y McKen. Here is an industry to be  
pushed for there are dollars in it for  
the growers.

### THE PRESS ANSWERS OUR QUERY.

What reason can be given why the  
grower of the sheep should not be as  
well protected as the manufacturer of  
the wool? Maine, with every other  
state, has witnessed a great decline in  
the sheep growing industry simply for  
want of equal protection.—Maine Farmer.  
Certainly the sheep raiser has as good  
a claim to protection as the woolen man-  
ufacturer. But there is such a thing as  
protecting them both too much. The  
interests of the consumer are to be con-  
sidered to some extent.

### ONE OF MANY.

"I want to renew my subscription for  
another year. We like the Maine Farmer  
very much. It is the paper of all papers  
for the farmer and his family.  
Respectfully,  
G. H. R. CONRADE.

## City News.

—Hon. J. W. Bradbury is slowly fail-  
ing, so his physician feels compelled to  
report.

—Prof. Geo. Furlington, Farmington,  
will address the city teachers at W. R.  
Smith building, Friday afternoon, on  
"The Life and Works of Horace Mann."

—A wild storm swept over the city  
Monday commencing with rain in the  
morning followed by a heavy snow fall  
with high winds. Business was well  
high suspended.

—A white lilac bush with buds well  
set and just bursting, was picked from  
the yard of Mr. Geo. Pillsbury, Crosby  
street, Tuesday. A reminder of spring  
which Wednesday dispelled.

—The Farmer through the kindness of  
Mr. H. R. Randall has received a copy of  
The Mania Freedom. It is intensely  
American in tone and the evidence of  
expansion is seen in the large and fam-  
ilar bar advertisements which crowd its  
columns.

—A serious sliding accident occurred  
in the city on Tuesday evening. A boy  
12 years old, Frank Ronco, was sliding  
down Sand hill when a double runner  
hit him, inflicting a scalp wound and a  
more dangerous one in the abdomen,  
one of the points of the sled going  
through the abdominal muscles and ex-  
posing the intestines on the left side.  
The wound was about four inches long.  
He was taken to the city hospital. His  
condition was favorable at last report.

—The Augusta church concert, Tues-  
day evening at City Hall, was a success  
in every respect, reflecting great credit  
on all the soloists and members of the  
chorus. Mr. Cain, director, has especial  
reasons to be proud of his chorus at the  
Capital city, and the citizens of Augusta  
realized as never before that a grand  
service is being rendered the city by the  
earnest workers for the success of the  
chorus. Madam Kilek captured the  
large audience at once, while Prof. Cain  
and Judge Philbrook of Waterville, Mr.  
Burt Andrews, Augusta, and Miss Ethel  
Fleble, Gardiner, won hearty and well  
deserved applause. The attendance was  
large.

—Augusta is soon to have a new en-  
terprise in the form of a Women's Ex-  
change, a business which has been suc-  
cessfully conducted in larger cities.  
Special attention is given to fine cooking,  
but every kind of handwork will be ac-  
cepted and placed on sale, a certain com-  
mission being charged by the Exchange  
for selling the goods. This offers an op-  
portunity to self-supporting women to  
add materially to their income and will  
be appreciated by them as well as by  
those who wish to purchase. There will  
be fresh food of various kinds for sale  
every day and orders will be taken and  
filled for anything wanted which does  
not happen to be displayed, from mak-  
ing table linen to roasting turkey. The  
Misses Cannon will have charge of the  
rooms, which will be in a central loca-  
tion.

—The city was shocked Sunday morn-  
ing to learn of the death of Mr. A. N. J.  
Loveloy, as his illness had been but of a  
few days and no cause for alarm was ex-  
pressed. In fact he rose and dressed  
Sabbath morn and then calling his wife  
had only time to adjust some business  
affairs before the end came. His disease  
was quinsy. Mr. Loveloy was born in  
Mattawamkeag, 38 years ago, having  
been in the Augusta the past 20 years as  
bookkeeper, advertising manager of the  
E. C. Allen Publishing Company, and  
cashier of the post office until 1898, since  
which he has been in business. He was  
the grand master of Maine I. O. O. F.,  
in 1896, and had since represented the  
State to Sovereign Grand Lodges in  
Boston and Detroit. He was in line for  
the secretaryship in 1900 and his friends  
believed he stood a very good chance of  
winning. Mr. Loveloy was also a mem-  
ber of the Masonic fraternity and the  
Knights of Pythias. The sympathy of  
all our citizens will go out to the widow,  
with two little boys, 6 and 4 years,  
left to fight the battle of life alone.

## County News.

—Gardiner is talking opera house now,  
and hopes to see her plans materialize  
before long.

—The Baptist church in Hallowell has  
called Rev. W. D. Plummer of Lisbon  
Falls to fill their vacant pulpit.

—The South Congregational church of  
Hallowell is making plans for observing  
its 110th anniversary, which will occur  
Feb. 25.

—The railroad commissioners held a  
meeting at Gardiner, Wednesday, in re-  
gard to the proposed electric road to  
South Gardiner.











# you are constantly wanting... MENT ER PAPER.

not have it printed, and  
carry an added advertise-  
ment on every pound?

THE FARMER has contracted with one  
of the very best paper mills, and will keep a  
lot of the very best paper made. All  
the. Send for prices and samples.  
We will please you.

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,  
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

NEW PUBLISHED  
THURSDAY  
For over fifty eight  
years a National  
Family Paper for  
farmers and vil-  
lagers, whose readers  
have represented the very best element  
of our country population.

It gives all important news of the  
nation and world, the most reliable  
market reports. Fascinating Short  
stories, an unexcelled Agricultural De-  
partment, Scientific and Mechanical  
information, Fashion Articles for the  
Women, Humorous Illustrations for old  
and young. It is "The People's Paper"  
for the entire United States.

Regular subscription price,  
\$1.00 per year.

We furnish it with the Farmer for  
\$1.25 per year.

FARMER, Augusta, Maine.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1868.

Deposits, August 1st, 1899, \$6,282,933.86

Surplus, \$420,330.28.

THREES.

J. H. MANLY, President.

L. L. LENDALL, Treasurer.

Deposits are placed on interest the first  
of January, May, August and November.

Interest paid or credited in accordance with the  
first Wednesday of February and August.

Deposits are accepted by law from all banks  
and accounts are perfectly confidential.

Respectfully solicited to Executors, Trustees,  
Guardians, Administrators, and all persons  
connected with the management of estates.

NEW YORK FLAKE GLASS INS. CO.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Assets Dec. 31, 1899, \$1,050,000.00

Liabilities Dec. 31, 1899, \$1,050,000.00

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## Home Department. EVERY MOTHER

Will be interested  
in the announce-  
ment made upon  
the fourth page re-  
garding the Maine  
Farmer.

IN APPLE-PICKING TIME.

THE MAINE FARMER, AUGUST 1st, 1899.

This little farm has been my home

For many happy years,

And every passing season still

The place to me endears.

Here is gently sloping fields,

Its little meadow brook,

Its dear old rocky paths and

And its shady orchard nook.

Here is pleasant wood and grove,

And the lone elm-tree

That stands near the "ran,"

How I love it to me!

Here the old farm's first joys,

When high the snow drifts pile

And hide in a slight the old stone wall

And fences for a while.

Here the old farm's spring-time joys,

When, with the work and care,

The wildcat on the budding bough

Makes music everywhere.

Here the old farm's summer days,

So busy and so bright,

When labor gives a merry song

From early morn till night.

But I can't begin to tell

In this poor little rhyme,

How well I love the dear old spot

In apple-picking time!

The mill October sun shines in

Amid the orchard trees,

Then leaves let and flutter down

Upon the gentle breeze.

And there, with those whom best I love,

Label all day long,

And while we work we fill the hours

With pleasant talk and song.

We pick with care the Baldwin red,

The Russet golden brown,

The Fameuse and the Gravenstein

Of well-deserved renown.

The Greening and the Tallman Sweet,

The Yellow-green and the Red,

The King of Tompkins County

And the hardy Northern Spy.

The cider-apple trees we shake;

And the little children shout

To see the little apples

Hurry down and dance about!

Then, at the call, "Come on, all hands,

With baskets great and high!"

The race begins, to see who'll fill

His basket first of all.

O, willing hands make labor light!

And cheerful hearts are strong!

An apple-orchard is just the place

For laughter and for song!

How this little farm in Maine

The whole year round, but I'm

The very best in love with it

In apple-picking time!

"A PLACE AT HOME."

I met him on a street-corner—a black-  
ed lid of perhaps fourteen summers.

I had seen him there evening after evening

And wondered whether there was

So one who knew the temptations he

encountered.

I made friends with him, and won

his confidence. Then I questioned him

kindly in regard to spending so much

time in the street.

"I know," he said, looking up at me

in such a frank, winning way that I

could not help thinking what a noble

man he might make, "the street is not

true Christian's individual belief is al-  
ways simpler than his church creed, and  
upon these vital, foundation elements he  
builds his life. Higher criticism never  
rises to the heights of his simplicity.

He does not care whether the whole  
swallowed Jonah or Jonah swallowed  
the whale. Hair-splitting interpretation  
of words and phrases is an intellectual  
disipation he has no time for. His  
cares naught for the anatomy of religion;  
he has his soul. His simple faith he  
lives—in thought and word and act, day  
by day. Like the lark he lives nearest  
the ground; like the lark he soars  
highest toward heaven.

The minister whose sermons are made  
up merely of flowers of rhetoric, sprigs  
of quotation, sweet fancy, and perfume  
commonplaces, is—consciously or uncon-  
sciously—poisoning the pulpit. His  
literary charlatanism, sweet froth on a  
sponge, pulpy base, never helped the  
human soul—they give neither strength  
nor inspiration. If the mind and heart  
of the preacher were really thrilled with  
the greatness and simplicity of religion,  
he would week by week apply the ring-  
ing truths of his faith to the vital prob-  
lems of daily living. The test of a  
strong, simple sermon is results—not the  
Sunday praise of his auditors, but their  
bettered lives during the week. People  
who pray on their knees on Sunday and  
prey on their neighbors on Monday, need  
simplicity in their faith.—William  
George Jordan in "The Kingdom of Self-  
Control," in Boston Transcript.

NOTHING GOOD IS EVER LOST.

"The story of acts that have been lost,  
and inventions that have been forgotten,  
and knowledges that have been consumed  
by fame, all these are idle talk," writes  
Rev. Newton Dwight Hillis, D. D., of  
"The Secrets of a Happy Life." "The  
time was when Wendell Phillips thought  
the huge stones in the temple of Diana  
demanded the steam engine. Wider  
knowledge hath taught us that the pyra-  
mids can be accounted for by one despot  
and a thousand slaves. Man can forget  
where he saw the poison ivy, but not  
where he found the clustering vine. Men  
have forgotten how to make thumb-  
screws and instruments of torture. Once  
he has made a book, a locomotive or an  
engine he can never forget the art. Yes,  
the very scavenger, emptying a bushel of  
chaff and one grain of wheat into the  
streets, will find that Mother Earth will  
search out that grain, scatter its root in  
the soil beneath and its plant in the sun  
above, and make the chaff and dith to  
change their form and lend crimson hues  
to bud and fruit. Therefore, open thy  
hand, O publicist, knowing that thy  
handful of to-day will have increased  
to-morrow and will seed the world  
with harvests. Open up thy spring  
in the desert, for though an enemy stop  
up the fountain with stones, he cannot  
stay the spring bubbling from the heart  
of God's earth. Plant vine and tree for  
weary man's shade and shelter, for the  
enemy, sharpening his knife to destroy,  
shall be made a servant to cut away the  
dead branches from the tree that shall  
heal the nations. For this is God's world.  
It is keyed to happiness, not to misery.  
Vices are wailing, and virtues are wax-  
ing."

"A PLACE AT HOME."

I met him on a street-corner—a black-  
ed lid of perhaps fourteen summers.

I had seen him there evening after evening

And wondered whether there was

So one who knew the temptations he

encountered.

I made friends with him, and won

his confidence. Then I questioned him

kindly in regard to spending so much

time in the street.

"I know," he said, looking up at me

in such a frank, winning way that I

could not help thinking what a noble

man he might make, "the street is not

the best place for a boy, but you see

there's no place for me at home."

I was surprised and pained at the  
answer.

"How is that?" I asked.

"Well, I have two grown-up sisters,

and they entertain company in the

parlor every evening. They give me to

understand that I am 'a third party,'

and not wanted. Then papa is always

tired, and he dozes in the sitting-room,

and does not like to be disturbed. It's

pretty lonesome, you see; so I come

down here. It was not always so,"

he went on. "Before grandma died I al-

ways went up to her room, and had a

little time. Grandma liked boys."

There was a quaver in the voice now

that told of a sorrow time had not yet

been.

"But your mother?" I suggested.

"Oh, mamma—is she only a reform-

er, and has no time to respond to me?

She is always visiting the prisons and

work-houses, trying to reform men, or

writing articles on how to save the

world."

"And her own boy in danger."

"Yes, I am not half as good as I was

before, I am afraid. There does not seem

to be any one to take an interest in me,

so I do not much matter."

It was hard, bitter truth; and yet I

knew that this was not the only boy

## An Invitation to Women

All the world knows of the wonder-  
ful cures which have been made by  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-  
pound, yet some women do not realize  
that all that is claimed for it is abso-  
lutely true.

If all suffering women could be made  
to believe that Mrs. Pinkham can do  
all she says for their suffering, would  
be at an end, for they would at  
once profit by her advice and be cured.

There is no more puzzling thing than  
that women will feel pain month after  
month when every woman knows of  
Mrs. Pinkham's help, as the letters  
from grateful women are constantly  
being published at their own request.

Three Letters from One Woman, Showing how She Sought Mrs. Pinkham's Aid, and was cured of Suppression of the Menstruation and Inflammation of the Ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been

in bad a year. Doctors say I have

female weakness. I have a bad dis-

charge and much soreness across my

ovaries, bearing-down pains, and have

not menstruated for a year. Doctors say

the menes will never appear again.

Hope to hear from you."—Mrs. J. F.

BROWN, Holton, Kans., April 1, 1898.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I received

your letter. I have taken one bottle

and a half of your Vegetable Com-

ound, and used two packages of your

Wash, and feel stronger and better.

I can walk a few steps, but could not

before taking your Compound. I still

have the discharge and am sore across

the ovaries, but not so bad. Every

one thinks I look better since taking

your Compound. I have taken one

bottle and a half of your Vegetable

Compound, and feel stronger and better.

I can walk a few steps, but could not

before taking your Compound. I still

have the discharge and am sore across

the ovaries, but not so bad. Every

one thinks I look better since taking

your Compound. I have taken one

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Compound, and feel stronger and better.

I can walk a few steps, but could not

before taking your Compound. I still

have the discharge and am sore



